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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/647,592	08/26/2003	Shinichiro Yanagawa	A1585.0007	2404
32172	7590	03/20/2006	EXAMINER	
DICKSTEIN SHAPIRO MORIN & OSHINSKY LLP 1177 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS (6TH AVENUE) 41 ST FL. NEW YORK, NY 10036-2714				SINGH, PREM C
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
1764				

DATE MAILED: 03/20/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/647,592	YANAGAWA ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Prem C. Singh	1764

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 August 2003.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-3 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) Claim(s) 1-3 is/are rejected.
7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 26 August 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date .
4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ .
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because it appears to exceed 150 words. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mitsao et al (EP 0 508 835 A2) in view of Kocal (US Patent 4,783,567).

Mitsao invention discloses a method of preparing 4-alkyl-and/or 4, 4'-dialkyl biphenyls which are useful as a thermal medium, a solvent for pressure-sensitive copying paper, and a precursor of a liquid crystal molecule (Page 2, lines 1-3). Use of a solid catalyst as the catalyst is advantageous with respect to the aforementioned

problems. There have been known various methods of alkylating biphenyl with a solid acid catalyst. For example, Japanese patent application laid-open No. 156222/1981 discloses a method of preparing alkyl biphenyls rich in meta- and para- forms using a silica-alumina catalyst (Page 2, lines 18-21). In the present invention, the alkylating agent used for alkylating the biphenyls or 4-alkyl biphenyls are preferably olefins, aliphatic alcohols, alkyl halides, and polyalkyl benzenes. Olefins and polyalkyl benzenes are particularly preferred. Among olefins, propylene and butane are preferred (Page 3, lines 47-49). As the phosphorus source for the catalyst used in the present invention, any phosphorus compounds may be used. For example, phosphoric acids and salts thereof, phosphates, phosphoric halides, phosphines, and the like can be used. Among them, phosphoric acids and salts thereof are preferred (Page 3, lines 53-55). In the present invention, the alkylation of biphenyl or 4-alkyl biphenyls or derivatives thereof in the presence of the catalyst containing phosphorus and having a zeolite structure may be carried out either in a gas phase or liquid phase (Page 5, lines 11-13). Molar proportion of biphenyls or 4-alkyl biphenyls to the alkylating agent is preferably 5/1 to 1/20, and more preferably 1/1 to 1/10 (Page 5, lines 28-29). The reaction may be carried out either in a continuous system or in a batch system. In both systems removal of the catalyst from the product is easy. The reaction product obtained in the method of the present invention can be removed and purified by distillation or the like (Page 5, lines 32-35). Mitsuo invention discloses in Table 2 (Page 9) the distribution of mono-di- and tri- substituted and ortho-, meta-, and para- form of alkylated biphenyls, including 4,4'-dialkylbiphenyl.

Mitsuo invention does not disclose recycling a fraction of the biphenyl and monoalkyl biphenyl to the reactor.

Mitsuo invention does not specifically mention concentration of dialkyl biphenyls to be 15% by mass and amount of dialkyl biphenyls to be 30% by mass.

Mitsuo invention discloses in Table 3 (Page 10) the composition of biphenyl, mono- substituted and di- substituted biphenyls to be 5%, 40%, and 55% respectively. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Mitsuo invention and use the claimed composition and mass by using a recycle stream. This will help reduce the heavy components and increase the desired components.

Mitsuo invention does not disclose a fixed bed reactor system.

Kocal invention discloses a process for the liquid phase alkylation of an olefin acting agent with a hydrocarbon substrate in the presence of an acid alkylation catalyst (Column 1, lines 36-39). The alkylation reaction zone is characterized in that it contains a fixed bed of particulate contact material which occupies a portion to all of the volume of the reaction zone. The reaction mixture is passed through the fixed bed of particulate contact material and into a separator. In the separator, the acid catalyst is separated from the product hydrocarbons (Column 1, lines 43-50).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Mitsuo and Kocal and use the fixed bed disclosed in Kocal invention, pack with the catalyst disclosed in Mitsuo invention and carry out the reaction between biphenyl and the olefin in the continuous fixed bed reactor. Fixed bed

operation gives a better contact between the reactants, easily controllable residence time, and thus, the desired product distribution.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Nakamura et al, US Patent 4,982,037.

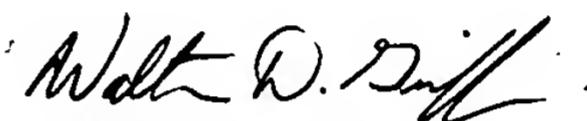
Mehlberg, US Patent 5,817,908.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Prem C. Singh whose telephone number is 571-272-6381. The examiner can normally be reached on MF 6:30 Am-3:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenn Caldarola can be reached on 571-272-1444. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

ps/031306


Walter D. Griffin
Primary Examiner